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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China

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SUBJECT Chinese Communist Control Mechanism for Reform-by-Labor Units

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1. The Government Administration Council Ministry of Public Security has ordered all major administrative regions, provinces, municipalities, and hsien to establish Reform-by-Labor Control Mechanisms (勞動改造管理機構). These mechanisms must be established by the end of November 1951. They are designed solely to take care of anti-revolutionary elements arrested and sentenced to Reform-by-Labor.
2. The top echelon of the mechanism consists of Reform-by-Labor Control Bureaus for the Ministry of Public Security, the Provincial Public Security Department, the Municipal Public Security Administration, the East China Military Area Command, and the Hsien Public Security Administration.
3. Under the Provincial or Municipal Reform-by-Labor Control Bureau come the Police, Control, Production, Education, and General Affairs Divisions. The Control Division has a Teams section under it, and the Production Division has sections for Factories, Mines, and Farms under it.
4. Anti-revolutionary criminals will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Reform-by-Labor Control Bureaus, to include:
 - a. Those given a death sentence.
 - b. Those given a death sentence with execution delayed two years.
 - c. Those sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor.
 - d. Those sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor of two to fifteen years.
5. A very large reform center is in northern Kiangsu between Tungt'aihhsien (120-18, 32-51) and Yench'enghsien (120-09, 33-22). This camp contains over 40,000 prisoners who are performing agricultural services. Another reform center is near Hulunhsien (119-44, 49-13). It has about 60,000 persons who are engaged in agriculture and mining.¹

1. Comment. For listings of other labor and indoctrination camps,

Comment. In a discussion of the Chinese Communist judicial system, the only regulations promulgated as of September 1951 were those governing the suppression of counter-revolutionaries.

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